## IN THE CLAIMS:

## 1-5 (Canceled)

6. (Currently amended) A process for producing a rare earth oxide superconductor, comprising: applying a mixture obtained by

mixing <u>cerium with</u> 5 to 90 mol%, in terms of the metal content, of <u>at least</u> one or two or more elements selected from rare earth <u>element</u> elements Re <u>selected</u> from the group consisting (Re represents any one of elements of Y, Nd, Sm, Gd, Eu, Yb, Ho, Tm, Dy, La and Er; ) with cerium

applying the mixture onto to a surface of a metal substrate by a liquid phase, metal organic deposition; process and

calcining the applied mixture performing calcination at a temperature of 900°C or higher and lower than 1200°C under a reduced pressure of 0.1 Pa or higher and lower than atmospheric pressure to form an intermediate layer comprising a cerium oxide; and then

forming a rare earth oxide superconducting layer on the intermediate layer.

7. (Original) The process for producing a rare earth oxide superconductor according to Claim 6, wherein the content of the rare earth element Re in the mixture is 20 to 60 mol%, in terms of the metal content.

## 8. (Canceled)

- 9. (Previously presented) The process for producing a rare earth oxide superconductor according to Claim 6, wherein the intermediate layer is formed by calcination under a pressure ranging from 50 to 500 Pa.
- 10. (Currently amended) The process for producing a rare earth oxide superconductor according to Claim 6, wherein the intermediate layer is formed by calcination at a temperature ranging <u>from</u> <u>fran</u> 950 to 1150°C.

- 11. (Previously presented) The process for producing a rare earth oxide superconductor according to Claim 6, wherein metal substrate is a biaxially textured metal substrate.
- 12. (Previously presented) The process for producing a rare earth oxide superconductor according to Claim 6, wherein the rare earth oxide superconducting layer is directly formed on the intermediate layer.
- 13. (Currently amended) A process for producing a rare earth oxide superconductor, comprising: applying a mixture obtained by

mixing <u>cerium with</u> 20 to 60 mol%, in terms of the metal content, of <u>at least</u> one or two or more elements selected from rare earth <u>element</u> elements Re <u>selected</u> from the group consisting (Re represents any one of elements of Y, Nd, Sm, Gd, Eu, Yb, Ho, Tm, Dy, La and Er;) with cerium

<u>applying the mixture onto</u> to a surface of a biaxially textured metal substrate by <u>metal organic deposition</u>; <u>MOD method</u>, and

calcining the applied mixture and performing calcination in a reducing gas atmosphere containing in which 0.1 to 10% of H<sub>2</sub>, is added to an Ar and N<sub>2</sub> gas mixture, at a temperature ranging from 950 to 1150°C and under a pressure ranging from 50 to 500 Pa, to form an intermediate layer comprising a cerium oxide; and then

forming a rare earth oxide superconducting layer on the intermediate layer.

14. (New) The process for producing a rare earth oxide superconductor according to Claim 6 wherein the calcining is at a temperature of 950-1150°C.